

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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ROSS & ROSSER,  
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MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 22

The following was introduced in the Senate, by our Senator, M. P. MARSHALL, on the 12th inst.:

"Whereas, The Senate of Kentucky are fully alive to, and justly appreciate the importance of, deliberate, wise, conservative, five, and statesman-like action, during the present session of this General Assembly; and in order to correct any misapprehensions, or misrepresentations, which may have been conceived or made through the public journals of the country, as to the true, fixed and unalterable status of this Commonwealth, in the impending crisis of political affairs, and to alleviate all fears and apprehensions as to what may be their action, touching the past, the present, and the future.

"Resolved, That notwithstanding the unwise and unallowable attempt on the part of our Southern brethren, to discover this Union; and the no less culpable action on the part of the present Executive of the nation, in the assertion of a war power, under the guise of a military necessity, no where delegated by the Constitution; the Senate, strengthened and sustained in the position they have ever held, by the mighty fact which has gone forth, from their brethren, friends, and coadjutors of the north, and the northwest, will now and forever defend and maintain the Union as it was, and a strict and literal observance of the Constitution and the laws.

"Resolved, That, notwithstanding the proclamation of the National Executive heretofore referred to, has shrouded our whole land in darkness and in gloom, and many induced thereby to shudder for the safety and welfare of the nation; many brought almost to the conclusion that the effort of our revolutionary fathers for the establishment of a republican form of government was an abortive, yet the Senate of Kentucky, true to the Union as the needle to the pole, not to be driven from her moorings by the stormy blasts of fanaticism, coming either from the North or the South, will in, and out of, the Union, now and to the very last, seek redress for all the wrongs, injuries and insults which may have been heaped upon her. The Union must and shall be preserved.

President Lincoln's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union were as follows:

1. It was the correct policy of the Administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and with as little trouble.  
2. That as the Wheeling Legislature had been recognized by Congress as the Legislature of Virginia, that a body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State, that the responsibility did not lie with those who did not vote against, viz the inhabitants of the eastern section of the State.

3. And the principle that he was bound to take care of his friends.  
The opinion of the President were in writing, and were read in the Cabinet meeting. Half the Cabinet were opposed to the measure.

As the measure is clearly unconstitutional, the reasons assigned by the President, particularly the first and third, look as if the man had become stark mad under the responsibilities thrown upon him. The reader will remember that the Constitution forbids the division of a State, except with the consent of the State divided. The obvious, in this instance, has not been obtained, yet Lincoln sanctions it.—*Cin. Eng.*

REPUTATION OF THE NEGRO BONDS.—A bill has passed the House of Congress appropriating ten millions of dollars to pay for buying and setting free the slaves of Missouri. Where does Congress get authority to do so dispose of the money of the people? It has no constitutional sanction whatever. And the Democrats should give public notice that the Government bonds issued for such a purpose will be repudiated the first opportunity. This notice should be given immediately by the whole Democratic press of the country, so that whoever takes these bonds will do it with warning in their ears. Democratic Union.

When we hear an abolitionist abusing a rebel, it reminds us of a certain green customer, who was a stranger to mirrors, and Western steamers. Stopping in front of a large pier-glass, which he took for a door, he said:

"I say, Mister, when does this boat start? Getting no reply from the dumb reflection before him, he again repeated:

"I say, Mister, when does this here boat start?"

Incensed at the still silent figure, he broke out:

"Go to thunder, you dern sassafras colored, shock-headed, half-breed! You don't look like you was much any how!"

In the same way, when an abolitionist abuses a rebel, he is but cursing his own counterpart in the Southern States.—*Louisville Democrat.*

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

House.—On 13th, Mr. Curtis of Estill, offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Whereas: The division of the Federal army under the command of Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, in its march from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio river, was supplied with horses, provisions and other commissary stores by the loyal citizens of the country through which said army passed, for much of which the proper vouchers were not given, and which, consequently, cannot be legally paid by the proper disbursing officers of the Government—therefore,

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to procure the passage of such a law as may be necessary, providing for the auditing and payment of the claims mentioned in the preamble to this resolution.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to our delegation in Congress.

Mr. J. R. Thomas of Marion, offered the following resolutions which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to procure the passage, by Congress, of a law making compensation to the citizens of Kentucky for damages to their property, committed by the Federal army, while in the State.

2. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request to lay the same before their respective Houses.

Mr. M. Smith, of Mason, offered the following series of resolutions, which were referred to the Committee of Federal Relations and ordered to be printed:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Constitution of the United States is the instrument by which for certain general objects, the union of the component States was effected, and is the measure of the restricted powers delegated to the Federal Government as a political agency of that union; that the relations of the States toward the Federal Government, and toward each other, are plainly defined and limited by the Constitution; that all the operations of that Government should at all times, be carried on by constitutional measures for constitutional ends; and that the Union, thus created and Government thus conducted, should be protected and defended against all assailants from within or from without.

2. That the Government of the State of Kentucky is a political agency, created by the people of the State, and as such creature is, at all times, subservient to their will and pleasure, subject to be altered, reformed or abolished in such manner as they may think proper—a right expressly reserved to themselves in the 4th section of the Bill of Rights (article 13.) incorporated in the State Constitution.

3. That absolute, arbitrary power over the lives, liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a Republic—not even in the largest majority, and the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction; and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave, and its increase in the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.—[Constitution of Kentucky, art. 13, sec. 2, 3.]

4. That the distribution of the powers of the State Government, (and so, also, in those of the Federal Government,) into three distinct, separate and independent, though coordinate departments, [Constitution of Kentucky, art. 1, sec. 1, 2.] legislative, executive and judicial, is essential to the establishment and perpetuation of individual and public liberty, rights and happiness; and any disturbance of this distribution of power, whereby either department is permitted to exercise the functions of another, or is obstructed or restrained in the exercise of its legitimate functions, is, to such extent, usurpation and revolution, destructive of the institutions of government, violative of republican principles, and dangerous to the peace and liberties of the people.

5. That the chief functions of the Executive Department of the Government, (whether Federal or State,) is to carry out the will of the Legislative Department, expressed in the form of law; that the military power of the State (as also the Federal Government) is but a mere branch of the Executive Department, and, in the very words of the Constitution of Kentucky, "shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power."—[Constitution of Kentucky, art. 13, sec. 26.]

6. That the relation of the State of Kentucky to the Union and the co-States of the Union, rests upon the concurring provisions, of the State and Federal Constitutions, and cannot be maintained on any other footing.

7. That the war powers, both of the Federal and State Governments, is like the civil power in each, derived alone from the grants of the people, as expressed in the Constitution of each respectively; and that, not even in time of war, can the military assert or practice any ascendancy over the civil powers; nor can any Department of Government, nor all departments concurring, (either Federal or State,) exercise any power not delegated by the people in the provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions.—[Constitution of United States, amendment, art. 10.]

8. That in the loyal States, where the Federal courts and juries are unobstructed, the arrest and imprisonment of citizens without judicial warrant, process and trial, is a palpable breach of constitutional guarantees; and a grievous invasion of personal liberty; and the exercise of such power is usurpation and tyranny intolerable to freemen.—[Constitution of United States, amendment, art. 5, 6.]

9. That the Constitution guarantees, even to a traitor, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury in the State and district where

his alleged offense was committed; and it also provides that, if any citizen shall be convicted of treason, though he may be sentenced to death and executed under such sentence, his property shall descend to his heirs; or, if sentenced to imprisonment, saving his life, his property shall only be sequestered by judicial judgment during his life, but not alienated from his heirs or legal representatives, after his death.—[Constitution of the United States, article 3, sec. 3, clause 1, 2.]

10. That the emancipation of a slave is an act alienating the right and title to the property therein from the owner; that the slave of a traitor, whether convicted or unconvicted, (like all other property,) cannot be emancipated by any Executive act or order, whether in the exercise of civil or military functions, nor by any other act or order except the judgment of a civil court of competent jurisdiction; but upon judicial judgment, on conviction of the crime of treason, must be held sequestered during the life of the traitor, and at his death, whether he be executed for treason or die a natural death, after his conviction of treason, delivered over, as a slave to the legal heirs or representatives of the decedent.—[Constitution of the United States, art. 3, sec. 3, clause 2.]

11. That no power exists anywhere under our Federal or State institutions, to emancipate slaves, whether in times of peace or of war, except in a State Convention, representing the sovereignty of the individual State assuming to act on the subject.—[Constitution of Kentucky, art. 13, sec. 2, 3.]

12. That the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, dated January 1, 1863, whereby he assumed the tremendous and dangerous exercise of power, of his own will, without any constitutional, legislative, judicial, conventional, or popular sanction, to decree the emancipation of slaves in several States and parts of States of this Union, under the pretext of military necessity, thereby setting up the will of a military commander over the department of Government, and exalting the military above the civil power, involves a palpable violation of the Constitution, a grievous invasion of individual rights, a total subversion of our republican institutions, and an alarming menace against the peace and happiness of the public; and the General Assembly of Kentucky, hereby solemnly protests, in the name and behalf of the people of a sovereign and loyal State, (and who intended to remain loyal,) against both the constitutionality and expediency of said proclamation.

13. That certain provisions of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, for the confiscation of the property of rebels, authorizing the seizure and liberation of slaves are deemed by this Legislature as violative of constitutional guarantees, and manifestly unwise and impolitic; and even if a fine were judicially imposed upon a convicted traitor, it should be collected first by the sale of other personal property, (according to the existing execution laws of this State,) since the seizure of slaves for such purposes would be attended by great incidental wrongs and evils to innocent and loyal men, women and children, in the form of consequences wholly apart from and outside of the intended object of punishing citizens in rebellion against the Government.

14. That in view of the premises, the General Assembly of Kentucky, solemnly protests against the execution of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and of such parts of the Confiscation act as contemplate the liberation of slaves; and here by instructs the Senators and requests the Representatives of this State in Congress to oppose the execution of those pernicious measures by every means not inconsistent with the Constitution.

GOUGH'S APOSTROPHE TO COLD WATER!—Look at that, ye thirsty ones of earth. Behold it! See its purity! How it glitters as if a mass of liquid gems! It is a beverage brewed by the hands of the Almighty himself! Not a smothering still, oversteaming fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded by the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, does your Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water, but in the green glade and glassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play—where God brews it. And down, down, in the deepest valleys, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing—and high up in the mountain tops, where the naked granite glistens like gold in the sun, where storm clouds brood and the thunder storms crash—and away far out the wide sea where the hurricane howls music, and waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it, that beverage of life—health giving water. And everywhere it is a thing of beauty—gleaming in the dew drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice gem, tilting the tall trees all seem turned into living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, of the white gauze over the midnight moon, sporting in the extraneous, sleeping in the bright snow curtains, softly water the world, and weaving moonlight colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the rain drop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checked over with celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refection. Still always it is beautiful, that blessed life water. No poison bubbles on the brink; its form brings no sadness or murder; no blood stains its limpid glasses; broken-hearted and no tears widows and starving orphans shed no tears in its depths. No drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in the words of eternal despair. Beautiful, pure, blessed and glorious—give me forever the sparkling, pure Cold Water.

A MAN isn't likely to die from having his head carried away in a fight if his legs that carry it away.

At one of the circles recently held at the White House in Washington, the question was asked if the spirit of Andrew Jackson was present. The reply was, "No, not much." It was then asked, "Has the spirit of Jackson been recently?" to which the reply was given that "the spirit of Jackson had not been within a hundred miles of Washington for a good many years."

The people of Mahaska County, without distinction of party, on the 1st of January, held a meeting and, passed the following excellent resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a National Peace Convention of all the States and Territories, as early as practicable, for the purpose of settling all our difficulties in a manner satisfactory to all parties; and we recommend the holding of mass conventions in each county in this State, in order to have an expression of opinion on this subject, and to take such steps as may be thought best, on the subject of holding a State Convention with a view to the furtherance of such National Peace Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of this State to petition Congress to provide by law for the holding of a National Peace Convention, at an early day, securing to the people the right to elect delegates by a fair expression at the ballot-box, and securing to the members of such Convention the same rights and privileges of members of Congress, granting to such Convention the power to settle all our national difficulties, in a manner satisfactory to all parties; or if said Convention can not agree, then to submit propositions of settlement to the whole country.

This meeting will do good. It should be repeated in every county in our State.—The people need to commune together in this hour of peril.

Let the friends of the Union every-where now be active, and the country may yet be saved.

The Albany Journal says that General Burnside's object was to feel the enemy.—The Louisville Journal thinks he felt him.

## The Popular Movements for Peace.—New Jersey Leads the Van—An Armistice for Six Months Demanded.

The general and intense public feeling in the North that the prosecution of the war will not only not extricate us from our present difficulties, but lead us into worse ones, is fast finding expression in the press and public meetings, and through legislative bodies. Gallant and glorious New Jersey leads the way. We find the following in the New York World of the 14th:

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.  
"Both houses of the Legislature of New Jersey organized this afternoon at three o'clock without difficulty. The Assembly counts forty-three Democratic and seventeen Republican votes.

The only proceeding of interest that came up after organization was the offering of the following series of resolutions by Senator Holman, of Bergen County, animating severely upon the policy of the Government, and advocating an armistice of six months duration:

Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

First.—That it is the sense of the Legislature and of the people of New Jersey that the civil war in which the nation is unhappily involved ought not to be protracted one moment longer than is necessary to test the power of the Government within the limits which the Constitution has imposed; and that, so soon as the conduct of the war requires or involves the sacrifice of rights which the Constitution secures, it ought to cease.

Second.—That the people of New Jersey, their representatives here assembled, and the gallant soldiers, who without compulsion have rushed to arms to maintain the Constitution, believe that the time for honorable pacification has arrived, and that every effort ought to be made to effect it and avert consequences which must ensue from a continuance of war at the expense of constitutional freedom.

Third.—That the recent proclamation of emancipation, the division of a sovereign State without the consent of its people and Legislature, the appointment of military Governors, and the attempt on the part of the Executive to control the popular branch of Congress by fraudulent military elections of Representatives, are gross violations of the Constitution, and merit and receive the condemnation of this Legislature.

Fourth.—That to the same category belongs the system of arbitrary arrests, the infringement of the freedom of the press, the press, the Executive suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the confiscation and seizure of property without judicial process, and the establishment of military authority beyond the lines of the army, and all attest the evil tendency of civil war.

Fifth.—That in view of the possibility of greater evils in the dark future before us, it is the duty of the Legislature and the Executive of the State to economize and cultivate its credit and resources, maintain and improve its military organization, and to take all proper and necessary means to assert the integrity, the dignity, and sovereignty of the State.

Sixth.—That as in the heat of passion, excited by civil war, it is impossible to approach the discussion of measures of peace with that calmness which is requisite, an armistice of six months should be established between the contending States.

Seventh.—That in the third month after the armistice has been agreed to one delegate should be elected in each congressional district in each State, which delegates should on the second Monday of the ensuing month, assemble in convention in the city of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, to discuss such measures of amicable settlement as shall be presented.

These resolutions were made the special order of the day of the 22d instant. Their reading was received with much acclamation. The radical Democracy are very quiet, but are working assiduously to place the State in a prominent position in regard to the war. The conservative element, however, seems stronger among the Democracy than was anticipated.

The prospect is that the present session will be one of great importance to the future position of the State.

IOWA IS ALSO MOVING.

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## Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation

We make the following extract from a lengthy and able article, from the pen of Ex-Governor MEDARY, Editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis:

"If Mr. Lincoln has the power to declare to the slaves of the South not to work a day longer for their owners unless for wages, he has equal power to decree what the wages shall be, and thus fix by Decree every relation of life, in every form and particular, and to annul, by similar decree, every State law in every State in the Union. If his power extends to States out of the Union, how much more must these powers be supreme in States in the Union, acknowledging his power and justifying its exercise?"

It is we of the North, who are a part and parcel of the Government over which Lincoln presides, who have got to pocket the shame and disgrace of this usurpation. We are the persons interested; we are the people who must suffer under such an exercise of powers, wholly usurped, not even a pretence to defend them, on any legal or constitutional grounds known to our government.

We hope the people of the States in the Union, will, therefore, for their own honor, for the love they have for the liberty so dearly bought by our ancestors, for the honor of the race from which we descended, for the love we bear for those who are to follow us, every where, on every occasion, denounce with just feeling and proper indignation, this barefaced and most impudent, self-conceited usurpation, and wash their hands of every consequence which may grow out of it. Hold the authors and defenders to a strict account, that in after times their names may be produced on record, in proof that they belonged to the murderers of our States' existence, and the destroyers of all Constitutional Government. We hope the people will call meetings every where and continually, and in every possible way, consistent with the rights and privileges yet left to free men and free States, and denounce this monstrous, impudent and heinous Abolition proceeding without stint or ceasing. It is the last chance left us to show our disapproval of the conduct of a man and an Administration, who, from the first, have shown readiness and determination to seize upon the liberties, the rights, the persons and property of those in submission to the laws as well as those in rebellion. For these reasons:

This Proclamation, under pretence of setting free 4,000,000 of negroes, strikes at the independence of every State in the Union.

It creates a Dictatorship at Washington, and subjects persons and property to the will and whims of one man, irrespective of constitutional laws. It overrides juries and all legislative authority.

It changes the rights of property, and subjects all contracts, deeds of record, mode and compensation of labor to the arbitrary will of bayonets and military rule.

It changes the whole relationship of the States with each other, and of the General Government with the States.

It revolutionizes at one dash of the pen our form of Government, and transfers the white race from freedom to absolute despotism.

It palliates and justifies secessionism, and places us of the North in the wrong, by raising the issue of revolution against usurpation and a central despotism.

It converts the war into one to destroy, instead of to save the Union, and is thus a foul wrong to every soldier in the army who seized his musket under patriotic impulses.

It stamps the Government and the "war orators" with the open lie, who raised armies under false pretences and with lies in their mouths.

It is as impudent and insulting to God as to man, for it declares those "equal" whom God created unequal.

It not only assumes to rule man, but to correct the "errors" of the Almighty.

It changes the whole status of the white and the black races, and commands the white soldier to be a slave in arms to the negro.

It subjects the command and action of the army to the will and demand of the negro, and it must be obeyed.

It is a proclamation bidding for insurrection and servile war by the blacks, and extermination of the white race—even the women and children—which we must disgrace to civilization for which we must all bear more or less of the stigma.

It leaves the North with no hope of any possible reconciliation with the South ever again, unless they at once, and in tones of indignant thunder, from every press and every rostrum, denounce in the most emphatic manner their abhorrence of the guilty act, and wash their skirts clean of every stain of its contamination.

It joins issue in a political, moral, religious sense with every constitutional Union-loving man of the North; and the gauntlet being thus cast at our feet, we are less worthy of freedom than the negro, whom this proclamation pretends to benefit, if we do not take it up without stint of words or suppression of indignant feeling.

We cannot escape these terrible questions if we would; and now, as they are upon us, we would not escape them if we could.—Therefore, let the whole negro contest be settled now and ever more; if he is better than the white man, then let the white man be his military slave. If God made a mistake, let Abe Lincoln and his black followers correct the blunders of Creation and of Nature anew. They have failed in every other act they have ever attempted, save and except stealing the public money—plucking the forbidden fruit, like the true serpent, who it now appears was the first man; and Adam, and not the serpent, should have received the curse to crawl all the days of his life on his belly, and be otherwise smitten.

Let it not be imagined that the life of a Christian must necessarily be a life of melancholy and gloominess; for he only resigns some pleasures to enjoy others infinitely greater.

## From the Washington (D.C.) Argonaut.

The Carnival of Blood.

It has just been inaugurated by the act of the President of the United States. The weak, driving and misguided man who governs our country only to destroy it, has just issued his proclamation nominally proclaiming freedom to the slaves, but in reality to add to the horrors of civil war, the more dreadful atrocities of servile and barbarous warfare to be waged against aged and infirm men, helpless women, and innocent little children. While this act of Mr. Lincoln will bring upon him and those who sustain him, the universal execration of all Christian and civilized men removed from this theatre of excitement and passion; it destroys the last vestige of hope for the Union of our fathers. In the language of the great French diplomat, it is worse than a crime, it is blunder. Mr. Lincoln has already fairly won the name of the joking President, and the proclamation like most of the acts of his administration, will add to the list of his well earned titles that of the blundering President.

In all that relates to the arguments for and against the wisdom and expediency of the proclamation, it is only necessary to call the attention of our readers to his well known reply to the Chicago clergyman, (Clayton Day Smith), and thus allow Mr. Lincoln to furnish the reasons why no such act of executive usurpation should have been committed. He told those missionaries of war and blood, that his edict if issued, would accomplish no good to the cause of the Union, that it could not be enforced beyond the lines of his army and that its practical effect would be to "equal the Pope's bull against the Comet," &c. This response was highly gratifying to the friends of the Union, because it gave evidence that up to that time the President had lucid intervals—that his mind was not wholly dominated by the delirium of fanaticism—but alas, for the weakness of poor human nature, with in a week from that time the deed was done. Besides the utter want of all Constitutional authority to do it, and that it is replete with nothing but misfortune to both the whites and the blacks, let us look to its inevitable effects upon the war for the Union, in the South. It must be to unite the whole people, old and young, male and female, against us, into a Macedonian phalanx, causing them to despise the government, whose whole power is wielded to destroy their lives and property. Every plain will become a Marathon, and every hill a Bunker Hill.

The President by his own action has made the South a unit, and thus imposed upon himself that most difficult of all the conquest of a united people. The first clause of this ill-fated proclamation seeks to deprive every man, woman and child in the insurgent States of all the property they may own in slaves, without trial or any reference to his or her guilt or innocence; the second binds us to an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the negroes, and against our own race.

It is in these words: "And the Executive Government of the United States, in aiding the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and do no act to suppress such persons or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom." Mr. Lincoln has proclaimed the freedom of the negroes binds himself, the Army and the Navy, not to suppress any efforts they may make for their actual freedom. It matters not what such efforts may be, nor the circumstances attending them—opposition to negro insurrection—even though it be worse than that of St. Domingo—will constitute disloyalty to the Government.

Great God! what feelings of horror does not this diabolical Proclamation excite in the bosom of every one not dead to all the instincts of humanity!

"The Army of the West is advancing southward, through the States of Mississippi and Alabama, whose slave population outnumber the whites; and if, within hearing of that army, the wild yell of savage butchery breaks on the stillness of night, and morning reveals the still continuing scene of the merciless and indiscriminate slaughter of women and children, those soldiers enlisted to fight for the Union and the Constitution, and bearing aloft the banner of the Republic, are to unsullied banner of the Republic, are to crush out their feelings of manhood, honor and humanity, and permit this hellish saturnalia to proceed, because it is—the negroes' effort for actual freedom."

The bare suggestion in the British House of Lords, during our Revolutionary War, to excite the Indians to an indiscriminate massacre of women and children, gave rise to that memorable burst of indignant eloquence on the part of Chatham, Burke, and others, which overwhelmed the corrupt ministry of Lord North and his supporters. Those great men said: "If we cannot conquer the Americans without calling in the aid of savages, let them go and have their independence."

The great departed commoner of our America, Douglas, said: "Constitutional rights must be respected; and referring to the negroes of the South, 'savages must not be turned loose.'"

How humiliating and degrading it is to the Government of the United States to make allies of the brutal and savage Africans, and to send men in the South to execute them to deeds of barbarity, to be practiced upon our own kind and kin, at the contemplation of which humanity stands against.

Luttrells of Goud, "I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dear child," said General Jackson once to a young lady, in whose welfare he felt a deep interest, "the great advantages that will result from temperate conduct and sweetness of manner, to all people, on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentlewoman. And all your words and actions should make you gentle."

I never heard your mother—your dear, good mother—say a harsh or hasty word to any person in my life. Enslaver to imitate her. I am quick and hasty, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to submit this impetuosity than anything I ever regretted."

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Luttre



# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 22

## Tendencies of Public Sentiment.

From all quarters of the Union, in the State Legislatures, in Public popular assemblies, in the minds of the quiet thoughtful masses of the people, to some extent in the Army, and even partially in the present subservient Abolition Congress, come the most signal manifestations of discontent at not only the conduct, but at the objects of the war, aimed at by the Lincoln Administration.

Without intending to discuss these subjects at present, we have thought it would be more satisfactory to our readers, to reproduce in our columns some of the evidences of the growing tendency of public sentiment in favor of stopping this horrible, unnatural, inhuman civil war, or at all events paralyzing the arm of this treacherous, perfidious, usurping, tyrannical, Abolition administration. Among these, the reader will be particularly struck with the resolutions offered in the Kentucky Legislature, by Mr. MARSHALL, the Senator, and Dr. SMITH, the Representative, from Mason, and by the resolutions offered in the Indiana and New Jersey Legislatures. Similar indications appear very significantly also in Illinois, Iowa, New York and other States; and it cannot be long ere such displays of a potential public sentiment will command not only respect but obedience.

## Yankee Clergy and Piety.

The Puritanism of New England, egotistically claiming to be the lights of civilization and Christianity, have made sad work in their pretended attempts to make the government religious. In neglecting the Church, to take care of the State, they have not made the latter any more pious, but have corrupted both Church and State.—Both are rotten to the core and stink in the nostrils of the world. The truth is, the very religion of the Puritan-Yankee, is nothing but worldly-minded selfishness. There are a few Yankees who know something of political philosophy and the science of government; such as have had the benefit of Democratic education; but among the prevailing minds of New England, their loftiest conception of Government is, that it is a great engine of power and a powerful machine for money making. That is a Yankee idea all over. Pretending to be the lights of Christianity, they prove themselves hypocrites and infidels by denying, as their leading and controlling minds do, the divinity and authority of Jesus Christ. Theodore Parker said at Cincinnati that it was somewhat to be regretted that the Jews killed Jesus at the early age of thirty-three; for he had shown such capacity for improvement, that if he had only lived till he was forty, he would have proved, in all probability, a very respectable teacher. Theodore, at the time of making this profound remark, was, we believe, a little past forty. Pharisees, Puritans, Yankees, Hypocrites and Bloodsuckers are of the same breed in all ages and countries. They are all to be found at all times the world over.

## Stop the War.

The Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, lately delivered a very powerful speech in the House Representatives of Congress, presenting his views of the crisis, his proposed remedy, and his ideas of the relations of the States; and demanding the stoppage of the War, with a view to an amicable adjustment of all pending difficulties and the re-establishment of satisfactory future relations between the States. This is the rapidly growing sentiment of the people, especially of the solid, thoughtful, virtuous and patriotic classes. Abolitionists, Jobbers, Contractors, Fools, Fanatics, Officers and Plunderers will of course resist; but the majestic thunder tones of the honest and virtuous public voice will silence the howls of these once famished but now gormandized wolves, battering on the vitals of the people.

## CONGRESS.

The past week's proceedings scarcely vary the monotonous routine relating to the never-ending cry of nigger, money, money. They have on hand various propositions for raising niggers into freedom, into armies, into voters, &c. and for raising money—or rather something that will serve present exigencies in lieu of money. The President has signed the bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 more promises to pay, for the purpose of paying off arrears due the Army and Navy; but at the same time he very properly sent into Congress a protest against further issues of such paper in the face of the fact that, even before this issue was authorized, the price of gold in the market is about 150, or in other words legal tender treasury notes were worth about 75 cents on the dollar. Secretary Chase is still urging his scheme for destroying all bank circulation, and furnishing Treasury notes in lieu as the sole circulating medium of the country; and it is said he will resign if Congress fail to adopt his scheme. He lately went to New York to propitiate the Bankers in favor of his enormous project; but it is said they very coolly snubbed him.

General Bragg has been superseded in the command of the rebel army in Tennessee by General Longstreet. The latter's army corps is at Shelbyville.

## THE WAR NEWS.

The most important item of news since our last, is the reported capture of the Post of Arkansas, by the Federal land forces under Gen. McClelland, co-operating with Naval forces under Commodore Porter.—The heavy artillery of the gunboats knocked the fort to pieces, after some hours bombardment, and it was then comparatively easy for the land forces to storm and carry the works. It is claimed that the Federals captured from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners, very probably a largely exaggerated estimate.—The forces employed in this very brilliant operation, were those lately repulsed from Vicksburg under Sherman; so that they have exchanged the cypress and the willows they brought away from the banks of the Yazoo for the laurels of the Arkansas. The Post of Arkansas is an old military fort, built long ago by the United States, and is situated on the Arkansas river, nearly a hundred miles above its confluence with the Mississippi.

A rumor has been afloat for two or three days, that Bragg and Rosecrans have had another big fight, in which the latter was said to have been badly worsted; but we cannot trace the rumor to any reliable source, and therefore discredit it.

It seems to be very probable, however, that the reports of both these armies having been reinforced, is correct. We have seen no mention of the extent of Rosecrans' reinforcements; but Bragg's reinforcements are said to comprise fifty-five regiments from Virginia, numbering 25,000 or 30,000 men, and led by Gen. Longstreet, who, being senior officer to Gen. Bragg, of course will rank him in command.

We hear nothing late of the movements of Gen. Banks' army. It is supposed to be organizing for an assault upon Port Hudson, below Vicksburg.

Commodore Farragut is said to have sent out a fleet of war vessels, with orders to retake, at all hazards, the Harriet Lane, lately captured by the Confederates in Galveston Bay.

Of Grants' army, little is actually known in the last week or two; but it must either be doing nothing or doing badly, if we may draw an inference from the intense complaints at Grants' blundering uttered in some of the Federal newspapers.

Burnside's army was still lying inactive on the northern bank of the Rappahannock; and we have seen intimations in New York papers that it is greatly demoralized. *Per contra*, another report implies that it has again passed the river, heading for Richmond.

## Puritanism in Politics.

The Hon. S. S. COX, the Democratic Representative of the Columbus (Ohio) district in Congress, lately delivered an oration in the City of New York on the subject indicated in our caption. The whole speech is a keen, caustic, searching, but just analysis of the character of Yankee Puritans. We subjoin a paragraph, as a sample of such like running through the entire oration.—There never was more truth compressed in denser and happier phraseology than in the short sentence we have italicized in the subjoined extract. After speaking of the characteristic corruptions of Yankeeism—their class-legislation, their robbery of other sections by abominable tariffs and fishing bounty acts, fraudulent jobs, contracts, speculations, &c., Mr. Cox says:

"But these abuses may be remedied by a new Congress. They would be borne, but unhappily they are associated with an element harder to master—*Puritanism*. [Hisss.] This is bred in the bone. It is the same now as it was hundreds of years ago. Like begats like. *Generation succeeds generation with the same stamp of Puritanic character, taking success for justice, egotism for greatness, cunning for wisdom, cupidity for enterprise, sedition for liberty, and cant for piety.* Puritanism would reform men's morals by statute, and make Paradise by politics. It would practically unite Church and State to propagate its moral and religious dogmas.—New England may be cunning in invention and energetic industry; she may boast of her libraries, schools, churches, press; she may subsidize the lever, pulley, cylinder and wheel; she may study, as the worm does, how to draw a thread fine, and, like the spider, how to make the web; she may boast of a jag-guard in every factory; but with it all she does not understand the mechanism of the State. Her ideologists have produced confusion where others produced harmony. [Applause.] It is not smart to be informed on one side of a question. It is not smart to array the Union against herself. It is not smart to build factories and destroy the source of cotton which runs them. Her schemes of emancipation—her Morrilltariffs—her propaganda of higher law—are not smart in any sense of wisdom."

## 'PLAYED OUT.'

The Clarke county Democrat says: 'The recruiting business is about played out. The advertisements have disappeared from the columns of the News and the Republic, and the recruiting offices in the city have been closed up. The people seem to be getting tired of the war, or at least of its inefficient management, and we doubt whether a call from the Government at this time, for additional volunteers would meet with any response.'

The Richmond papers publish a dispatch from Chattanooga, dated on Wednesday, which says that official information has been received that General Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced and is repairing the railroads between Nashville and Chattanooga. The rebel General Wheeler, in his rear, has destroyed a bridge just finished at Mill Creek, nine miles south of Nashville. Rosecrans is advancing slowly, and was ten miles beyond Murfreesboro' on Wednesday.

## The Difference.

The Democracy are in favor of the Government, but against its Executive and Legislative Administration. The Abolitionists are in favor of the Administration, but against the Government.

This is the difference in brief between the two parties.—*Cin. Enquirer.* The above asserts a solid truth. But the Abolitionists are not the only persons in the same category. There are many who disclaim Abolition, but who have been so moulded by false education, or so perverted by political prejudice and hatred, that they reverse the whole theory of our republican institutions. They not only regard the government, not as servant but the master of the people; but they recognize the Executive Department as the Government, overriding the Legislative and Judicial Departments. They make a great display of zeal in supporting the Government; but when we come to an analysis of their idea of Government, we find that it is but a name—not even a semblance of what the Constitution contemplates, but a violation of its safeguards and guaranties—in other words, usurpation and tyranny. Usurpation is the abdication of just constitutional powers and the assumption of arbitrary and lawless powers; and that is a correct definition of the spirit and substance of despotism.

How much longer must it be, ere we, the nominal votaries of free and republican institutions learn, what even our school-boys and school-girls should know both theoretically and practically, that this thing which we call "government"—the collective aggregate of all our political institutions—is simply a mere agency of the people, created, as it may be rightly altered, reformed or abolished, by their will, and for their benefit? Until the sovereign people sternly enforce this fundamental principle, and exact its practical recognition by every Department of Government, all the safeguards and bulwarks for the protection and defence of human liberty and rights, will be exposed to demolition, and power, mere brute power, exercised by whomsoever may happen to control the military, will assign to the people the measure of their freedom, independence and personal and political rights.—The perverted education to which we have alluded, is fast drifting us into the vortex of an unrestrained military despotism.

We cannot too often recur for light and guidance in the practical conduct of public affairs, to the great, elementary, fundamental truths which underlie our Constitution and permeate all our political institutions.—Especially should this be done in seasons of adversity. O that a political philosopher, like Thomas Jefferson, thoroughly comprehending the true science of government might rise again, to light us through the black darkness in which we are pitifully groping and blundering.

## A Negro Army of 150,000 Men to be Raised.—The Last Abolition Project.

The last project of the insane politicians who now have control of the Administration at Washington is a bill to raise 150,000 negro soldiers for the Army. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has introduced the bill, and on a test vote the Administration party all supported it. Here it is:

"Mr. Stevens (Penn.) introduced a bill setting forth that, as the terms of the enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for Southern campaigns, therefore,

"Be it enacted, That the President is authorized and required to raise, equip and organize 150,000 persons of color of African descent, to serve five years, as artillery, infantry and cavalry, to receive five dollars per month, the non-commissioned officers one dollar, together with rations, &c.; one-half to be set aside for the use of their families, and in case of no families, the money to be retained for them until the expiration of their term of service; commissioned officers to have the same pay as those in the Regular Army; company officers may be either white or black; and recruiting stations may be established either in the North or South.

"Mr. Cox (O.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

"The motion was lost by a vote of yeas fifty-three; nays eighty-three.

"YEAS—Messrs. Allen (Ohio), Bailey, Biddle, Blair (Virginia), Brown, Cox, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Cronin, Cox, Cravens, Dunlap, English, Granger, Grider, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Kellogg, (Illinois), Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Noel, Norton, Nugen, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robinson, Segar, Shiel, Smith, Steele, (New York), Steele, (New Jersey), Thomas, (Massachusetts), Thomas, (Maryland), Vibbard, Wadsworth, Whaley, White, (Ohio), Wickliffe, Woodruff and Yeaman.

"NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Ally, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, (Pennsylvania), Blake, Blackburn, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot Edwards, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Gurley, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg, (Michigan), Killinger, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Law, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill, (Maine), Morrill, (Vermont), Nixon, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice, (Massachusetts), Rice, (Maine), Riddle, Rollins (New Hampshire), Sargeant, Sedgewick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Train, Trimble, Townbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Walker, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White, (Indiana), Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

"On motion of Mr. Stevens the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday week."

The bill will undoubtedly pass, and the experiment tried of degrading the white soldier by making him fight alongside of a negro!

Two lovers like two armies, generally get along quietly enough till they are engaged.

## For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.

### Resources of the South for Prosecuting the War.

To those among us who have been slow to believe that the Rebels can carry on the present War on account of a dearth of food, we recommend the Census tables of 1860.—Then their industry was mainly directed to the growth of Cotton; now the production of the Cereals must claim their undivided attention. If that Census is to be relied upon, the South even then produced more human food, per head, than the North. The Seceded States, eleven in number, by that Census grew, and owned in Live Stock, which includes all animals grown for human food, One Hundred and Ninety-four Millions One Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine Dollars worth; their total population, white and black of all ages, was then Seven Millions Two Hundred Seventy-two Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-eight, which gives to each human being an average value of Twenty-five Dollars and Thirty-two Cents in Live Stock.

The North, including Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, had then a total population of Sixteen Millions Ninety Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-nine, all told, white and black; they had Five Hundred and Forty-three Millions Nine Hundred and Sixty-nine Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars in value of Live Stock; making an average of Twenty-one Dollars and Seventy-three Cents to each inhabitant.

Of Wheat, the North grew an average of five bushels and eight pounds, the South two bushels and twenty-seven pounds. Of Indian Corn, the North grew twenty-one and two-thirds bushels, the South thirty-three bushels. Of Rice, the North grew none, against twenty-nine pounds to each inhabitant in the South. Of Sugar, the North produced two and one-eighth pounds, against thirty-four and one-half pounds in the South.

Of Butter, the North produced so near all as to permit of no comparison, and the same of Cheese. The whole South produced less than One Million pounds of Butter, for over Seven Millions of people, and of Cheese in about the same ratio; so we may reasonably infer, that many Rebels eat their Bread without Butter, and that no Mouse in all Rebeldom ever gets a nibble at Cheese.

The tables however very clearly demonstrate the fact, that with non-intercourse forever they can never want for food; their Wheat and Corn will make all and more Bread and Animal food, than they can possibly consume. To this add their excess of Rice and Sugar over ours and they have absolutely more food resources than ourselves. The interdiction therefore of trade between the two Countries is against us in this War, it has injured Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Kentucky incalculably and has failed to weaken the South. It may be asked then why food sells so high in the Seceded States if the supply is abundant. It is from the infatuation of Government Scrip, used as a circulating medium. It takes Two Dollars and fifty cents of this irredeemable Scrip to command one real hard Dollar, with a still further daily depreciation.

This great depreciation is not from want of confidence among the Rebel community, nor does it arise from want of ability to meet their War debt, as their average wealth per head will show a higher average than our own; whilst their War debt is greatly below ours, if their Secretary of the Treasury is to be credited. He stated it at Two Hundred and Seventy-five Millions, in August last.

## Abominable Doings of the Black Republican Congress.

RAISING NIGGER REGIMENTS, AND THEIR COST. Hickman's bill, says the Westchester Jeffersonian, presented by him in Congress, provides for one hundred regiments of negroes, to be raised, in order to suppress treason, rebellion, insurrection, and for other purposes. The field officers to have double pay over those of the regular army.

A regiment, by army regulation, consists of one thousand men. There is a Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel to each regiment. A brigade consists usually of four or five regiments, which are commanded by a Brigadier-General. An army corps consists usually of not less than twenty thousand men commanded by a Major General. So that for war and other purposes, there would be an army of one hundred thousand negroes, officered by one hundred Majors, one hundred Lieutenants, one hundred Colonels, twenty Brigadier Generals, and five Major Generals—all negroes.

Their pay, by Hickman's bill, would stand thus—

White Major, pay yearly	\$1,800
Negro Major, do	3,600
White Lieut. Col. pay yearly	2,000
Negro Lieut. Col. do	4,000
White Colonel, pay yearly	2,500
Negro Colonel, do	5,000
White Brig. Gen., pay yearly	4,000
Negro Brig. Gen., do	8,000
White Maj. Gen., pay yearly	5,000
Negro Maj. Gen., do	12,000

This bill has not yet become a law, but probably will.

## WHITE MEN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. Salsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.) offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Lane and Mr. Meredith, (white men) citizens of Delaware, had been arrested and imprisoned, what charges were made against them, and all the papers relating to their arrest, etc. *Laid over.*

Of course it was laid over. What difference how many white men are imprisoned? What business have they to be white?

## RIGHTS OF NEGROES.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the Senate with any information he might possess with reference to the sale into slavery of free black men, captured or seized by the rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress this outrage upon human rights. *Adopted.*

## New United States Senators.

The Legislatures of several States have recently elected new Senators. There is much significance in the results.

From Indiana, two Democrats, Hendricks and Turpie, have been chosen, one to fill the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, expelled, and the other for the long term, to succeed Jo. Wright, who, having lent himself to the Abolitionists, became thereby very odious to the Indiana Democracy.

From Illinois, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Democrat, has been chosen to succeed Browning, who filled the unexpired term of Douglas.

From Pennsylvania, Charles A. Buckalew, Democrat, has been elected to succeed David Wilmot, beating Cameron.

From New Jersey, Col. James W. Wall, Democrat, (who had been imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by Lincoln's underlings) has been chosen to succeed Mr. Thompson, deceased.

From Missouri, Henderson, Abolitionist, has been re-elected; and a close contest existed between several candidates for the other term.

Maryland has sent Thomas H. Hicks, late Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Jas. A. Pearce, deceased.

Michigan has re-elected Chandler, Abolitionist.

Wade, Abolitionist, has been nominated in caucus for re-election from Ohio.

## Resolutions Referred to the Committee of Federal Relations in the Indiana House of Representatives, by a Vote of 56 to 37.—They will Probably Pass.

Whereas, civil war has existed in the United States for the past nineteen months or more, calling forth all the energies of the Government, and involving in fraternal strife all that is sacred and dear to the American people; and whereas, Indiana has contributed largely and freely, of both men and money, to the demands of the Government, under the pledge of the Administration that the war should be waged solely for the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; and whereas, the Administration has proven false to that pledge, and under the tyrant's plea of 'military necessity' has usurped powers unwarranted by the Constitution and unsanctioned by law, the exercise of which falls heavily alike upon the loyal and disloyal, the innocent and the guilty, thereby destroying all the safeguards of freedom and independence which the Federal Constitution has thrown around the citizen; and whereas, under this plea of military necessity the President as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy has issued an Abolition proclamation giving freedom to the slaves from and after the first day of January, 1863, and in order that the people of Indiana and other loyal States might not raise their voices against this fatal blunder, and plead for the Constitution and the Union as our fathers made them, he thereupon issued another proclamation declaring martial law all over the United States, denying to the citizens of loyal States, where civil authority should reign supreme, the privilege of that sacred and cherished writ of *habeas corpus*, thereby crippling free speech and free discussion upon his Abolition policy, while he might wield the largest army the world ever saw, for the purpose of accomplishing his belated scheme of emancipation, without regard for the State laws, State Constitutions or the reserved rights of the States, and without regard for his former views and pledges to the contrary, which looked to the restoration of the Union, with all the rights and Constitutions of the several States unimpaired; and whereas, the late elections in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, by the triumph of conservatism over fanaticism, have demonstrated the fact that the people (the honest, toiling yeomanry of the land, who have to pay the fiddler while the officeholders dance,) utterly condemn and repudiate the Abolition policy of the Administration, which was made an issue before them, as unwise, impolitic and unauthorized by law, and the further fact that they regard his unprecedented usurpations of power as a great stride toward military despotism, and therefore dangerous to the liberties of a free and loyal people. Therefore,

Resolved, That Indiana, appealing to the one hundred thousand soldiers she has sent into the field, and to the millions of money she has spent in the struggle, for proof of her loyalty, and relying upon her long devotion and fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, for the justice of her cause, throws herself behind the broad shield of the Constitution, and views with deep regret and alarm the weakness, indecision and incompetency of the present Administration, whose policy tends to strengthen, instead of weakening the rebellion, to prolong rather than to shorten the war.

Resolved, That Indiana recognizes in no Administration the Government to which she owes allegiance; that she, as a loyal State, knows no loyalty save devotion and fidelity to the Constitution of the country, and as such will assert and defend her right, or the right of her citizens, to approve or condemn an Administration, according as it is faithful or unfaithful to that sacred chart of our liberties.

Resolved, That the President, in refusing to heed the warning voice of the conservative States North, which recently spoke in thunder tones through the ballot-box, ignoring his Abolition policy and unwarranted usurpations, and demanding a return to the old landmarks of the Constitution has exhibited a reckless disregard for the wishes of the people, and a wanton determination to cater to the whims of Abolition fanatics, even though it involves our Government and our liberties in one common ruin.

Resolved, That Indiana has viewed with alarm and borne with forbearance the arrest and imprisonment of her citizens, without authority, save the straps upon the shoulders of the military officer, and without cause, save some vague charge of disloyalty, civil justice, liberty and humanity proclaim it intolerable, and cry for retribution.

Resolved, That while the President persists in his Abolition policy in the conduct of the war, and sanctions the indiscriminate arrest and incarceration of her good and loyal citizens, denying them the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, Indiana will never voluntarily contribute another man or another dollar to be used for such wicked, inhuman and wholly purposes.

The steamer Asia took out from New York for Europe \$430,000 in specie.

# ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

## GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

## AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION

Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17.

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for sale at low prices. ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor. ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily. ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon. ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades. ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish. ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality. ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers. ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

OAKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese. ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware. ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag. ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail. ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons. ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have brought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old. ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Productive storage or sale always received on consignment of the most moderate rates. ALEX. MADDOX.

## GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

## GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

## WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c. I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

## TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBER IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,

Market St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins,

Maysville, June 19, 1862.

## FRANK & COONS,

## Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

June 12, 1862.



# THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite  
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 22

A dispatch from Fort Henry, Tennessee, says it is reported that the rebels, to the number of two thousand five hundred, are encamped in the vicinity of Savannah, on the Tennessee river, and fears are entertained that the train which left Pittsburg Landing on Sunday for Corinth, under an escort of one thousand six hundred men, will be attacked and captured by the rebels, as their presence in that vicinity is entirely unexpected. They are receiving artillery for the purpose of blockading the river, and it is believed that no steamer will now be able to go up the Tennessee river without the protection of the gunboats. Forrest has crossed the Tennessee river on his retreat, and is at Clifton.

The number of workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts of France out of employment will reach three hundred thousand persons, with no present prospect of help relieved from a state of absolute destitution.

It is said that the Government will probably get back all the \$230,000 won by gamblers from Cook, the paymaster. They have paid it over to the military authorities at Cincinnati.

The Government has accepted the tender of the whole California cavalry battalion, which will be counted as a part of the contingent of Massachusetts.

Governor Alexander Ramsey was elected United States Senator by the Minnesota Legislature.

General Wool, who has assumed command of the department of the East, which includes New England and New York, has ordered that all deserters be at once arrested, and that all officers report promptly by what authority they are absent from their regiments.

The New York Assembly has reached the sixty-sixth ballot without electing a Speaker. The Senate has, thus far, done nothing of importance.

The bark Morning Star arrived at New York on the 16th inst. from St. Jago. She reports that she was fired into and overhauled by the British gunboat Plover.

Old Abe Lincoln has presented to Senator Sumner, for transmission to Geo. Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., the pen with which he signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Kossuth is residing just now in the environs of Turin. He is in positive want of the necessities of life. His wife is declining in a galloping consumption. He is said to be intensely soured against men and fortune and life.

Old Abe's Proclamation will be apt to call forth any kind of tears but volunteers.

The Bank of Louisville has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, clear of Government tax, on the capital stock of the bank.

CONUNDRUM.—Why are the "green-backs" like the Israelites? Because Abraham is their father and they know not where to find their Redeemer.

Children should be well cared for at all seasons of the year; yet in winter, we think, it would be well to let them slide.

Our neighbor, BOB WALLACE, near the corner of Second and Market, surprised us yesterday, by a hot mince pie, the ingredients of which were so admirably compounded that on tasting, we felt for the first time, strong sympathy and charity towards Epicurism. Mr. Wallace keeps a very fine restaurant, where the lovers of dainty things may be at all times furnished with oysters, birds, fish, flesh and fowl, and every thing else legitimate to such an establishment.

BARN BURNED.—The barn of Mr. Hedley Harrison, living on Cabin Creek, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday the 16th instant. The building with the farming utensils consumed in the barn will amount to \$800.

Mr. McNutt, residing in the same neighborhood had his barn burned, on the same night. Four or five horses perished in the building—loss not known.

Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remain two and one half millions of acres to be sold.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac state that the rebels at Fredericksburg are strengthening and extending their defenses. The returns at the medical directors' office show a remarkable exemption from sickness among the troops for this season of the year.

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY.—The Lady's Book for February is one of the most splendid numbers that has yet made its appearance. It is replete with interesting matter and fine engravings. It should be in every lady's parlor, and in every library.

The steamer Grampus, lying at the mouth of Wolf river, was surprised and captured by thirteen rebels on Sunday night. She was taken five miles above Memphis, and there stripped and burned.

**Dr. Roback's Remedies.**  
We publish, in another column of to-day's paper, an article copied from the Cincinnati Times, descriptive of Dr. Roback's extensive medical establishment in that city. By the way, Dr. Roback's Remedies have obtained a great and deserved popularity with all classes. It has been but a short time since these Remedies were introduced into our section of country; yet Dr. Brennan, Dr. Roback's agent in this place, informs us that his sales of the Blood Pills and Blood Purifier now far exceed those of all other medicines for which he is agent, combined. The reason for this, is, that they have stood the test of practical experience. We know this not only from the mouths of others, but we have used them in our own family with the very best results. For all diseases of the blood, general debility, whether proceeding from sickness or from natural weakness, indigestion, and all kindred ailments, we recommend the Scandinavian Remedies as the very best medicine extant. They are destined to achieve, not an ephemeral success, but a permanent and deserved reputation, which will render them a necessity in every family.—*Napoleon, O., North West, March 2.* See advertisement. [Jan 8]

**Mrs. Douglas.**—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican denies the report that Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas is to marry Secretary Chase. He says: "It is understood here that the happy man, that is to be, is Gen. Rufus Ingalls, late Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan."

By reason of much chewing cometh a multitude of spitting, and the spitting man is like him that fireth at random, he hitteth his friends and his enemies alike.—*Boston Traveller.*

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmith business in the city of Maysville was dissolved on the 1st day of January 1863. Wm. BURROWS, is alone authorized to collect all debts due the said firm, and to settle all against the same. All those knowing themselves indebted will call and pay the same.

January 22-23  
The Blacksmithing will be continued at the old stand by BURROWS & BROWNING, where by fidelity and promptness they hope to secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

**EXECUTORS' SALE!**  
WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday, January the 29th, at 10 A. M. on the premises of the late John Chamberlin dec'd 3 1/2 miles from Maysville, the following property to wit: Five head of Horses; Four head of Cattle; Seventeen head of Sheep; One lot of Bacon and Lard; Three Milch Cows; Fifteen Stock Hogs; One farm Wagon; Small lot of clean Wheat; One lot of broke Hemp; One half of McCormick's Reaper; Hay in the Stack; Lot of Corn in the Ear; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Beds, Bedding &c.; and articles not here mentioned.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—All sums of \$5 and under cash in hand. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over \$5, bond with approved security will be required payable to the undersigned.

AQUILA CHAMBERLIN,  
BENJ. F. THOMAS, Executors  
Of John Chamberlin, Dec'd.

## NOTICE.

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. P. CONWELL & EMERY WHITAKER, was dissolved on the 11th day of March 1862. The accounts due the late firm are in the hands of EMERY WHITAKER for collection, who alone has the right to collect and receipt for the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will settle the same with said Whitaker without further delay.

W. P. CONWELL,  
EMERY WHITAKER.

January 15, 1863.—2w

**J. K. SUMRALL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.**

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.  
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.  
Jan 15, 1863-1y

**FOR HIRE!**  
A NEGRO WOMAN—Good Cook, Washer and Ironer—encumbered with a child 15 months old. Apply to  
ANTHONY KILLGORE,  
Fennel St. P. O.,  
Mason Co., Ky.

**NEW HAMS.**  
A Large lot of New Hams, of my own curing, and of superior quality, just from the Smokehouse. Housekeepers will please call and examine.  
A. MADDOX,  
Jan 15 Wall street, Maysville.

**WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY**  
STOP AT THE  
**DONIPHAN HOUSE!**

WHERE YOU CAN GET  
**YOUR MEALS FOR 25 CENTS!!**  
[October 30th 1862]

**APPLES.**—Fifty Barrels of nice Russet Apples for sale cheap by  
ALEX. MADDOX,  
Jan. 1 Wall Street.

**LAND FOR SALE!**  
170 ACRES MASON COUNTY LAND within three miles of Maysville, well watered and timbered; set in grass of long standing; bounded on public roads; well calculated for Tobacco, and all kinds of grain, will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. A small tenement on the premises.  
CHAS. E. DIMMITT,  
Trustee of SINGLAR DIMMITT.  
January 8-3m

**ROSS & COLVIN,  
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL  
PAINTERS,**  
Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store,  
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

**GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING AND  
PAPER HANGING,** done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch.  
June 19th, 1862.

# Commercial.

## MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1863.  
Sugar New Orleans, 13 1/2 to 14c.  
MOLASSES.—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.  
COFFEE \$3 to 37 with upward tendency.  
WHEAT.—Red \$1 00al 05; White \$1 05al 12 1/2  
FLOUR.—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6 00.  
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 38c.  
Crash Sugar, 15c.  
Gran. " 15c.  
Loaf " 15c.  
BACON.—Sides 5c; Hams 6c 3/4; Shoulders 8 1/2 cents.  
LARD.—7 to 7 1/2c, per lb.  
HEMP.—\$20 00 per ton.  
Tobacco.—Selling at \$8@10c lbs.  
MACKEREL.—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Half bbls. 5, 50, Quarters \$3.25.  
SALT.—60c. 3 bushel.  
IRON.—Bar Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2@3; Horse Shoe 8 1/2@5c.  
NAILS.—\$4 50 for 10d.  
RICE.—9c. 3 lb.  
FEATHERS.—\$8 to 94 cents lbs.

## NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE AND NOTIONS!

**M. R. BURGESS & SON,  
Second Street,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.**

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS  
OF THE

## Sensation Store! A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be furnished by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.  
Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

## STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!! BLUM & HECKINGER, OF THE GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

## Fall and Winter Clothing.

Consisting of a thorough assortment of  
**OVER COATS,  
DRESS COATS,  
BUSINESS COATS,  
PANTS and VESTS,**

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled to sell them at the old prices. We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of  
**CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,  
VESTINGS, &c. &c.,**

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

**GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD**  
consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. **NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.**

Always on hand an assortment of **TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.**  
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

**BLUM & HECKINGER,  
Nov. 6, 1862-1y.  
Maysville, Ky.**

## NEW Boot and Shoe Store

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS method to inform all persons who wear Shoe Leather, that he has fitted up the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office, in CADWALLADERS BUILDING, and furnished it with as good and fashionable assortment of

## BOOTS & SHOES GIVEN AWAY

as can be found in this City, and that their whole attention will be

to please and accommodate their customers, and fit them in the BEST STYLE OF THE ART, and that no one can possibly go  
dissatisfied. They will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of  
**Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Balmorals, Slippers, Pumps, &c.,**  
for Men, Ladies and Children. ALSO, Ladies, Childrens and Gentlemen's  
**CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS,**  
always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no sale.  
Repairing done with neatness and a short notice.

Persons who wish to be dealt honorably with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at  
**MARTIN & BRO.'S**  
In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street.  
Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-1m

## MULLINS & HUNT'S NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customer than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

## HATS AND CAPS

## AND Notions.

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

**MULLINS & HUNT,  
Cheap Dry Goods Store,  
2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.  
Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.**

## DENNISON HOUSE, Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER,  
JOS. F. PERRIE, PROPRIETORS.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-PAIRED and REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Godard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER,  
JOS. F. PERRIE.  
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

## SOLOMAN KINSLER, Watchmaker & Jeweler, (Opposite the Doniphan House.) SECOND STREET.

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public. He has also a large stock of "Finger Rings and other Jewelry" made to order, and warranted to be pure gold. WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.  
Nov. 27-ly

## DONIPHAN HOUSE, (FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.) Between Sutton and Wall Streets, MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.  
Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.  
Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior.  
[June 19, 1862-1y.]

## LEE HOUSE! MAYSVILLE, KY., Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.  
[June 19, 1862-1y]

## E. C. PHISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST. MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

## When you arrive at Cincinnati STOP AT THE MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia.

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

## Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the BULLETIN OFFICE  
July 21, 1862.

## NEW GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE, Corner of 3rd & Market Streets, MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery Line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.  
All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.  
June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

Tobacco of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at low-est rates, by BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER,  
June 19

CANDLES.—Star & Saf. brand Mould Candles, of best quality,  
BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market, and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER,  
June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market street.

## Christmas Presents! WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and tasty assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every description to suit the most fastidious.

## GIVE US A CALL!

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange.

**DUFFEU & MCARTHEY,**  
Bet. Burgess and Miner's Stores.  
Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

## POWER, ROSS & CO.

Grocers, Produce and Commission

## MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT & BACON, &c.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 7, 1862-8m

## LOUIS STINE MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTS FURNISHER, SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give Satisfaction.  
June 12, 1862. LOUIS STINE.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet

THE FINE, NEW and SPLENDID STEAMER,

This fine Steamer will be ready to start for Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

For the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

J. H. PRATHER, Commander.

T. P. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

Boston,

Captain Wm. McCleary, Commander, will con-

duct in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to R. McNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.



"No put-up Ulcer contracts our power,  
For the whole world's Continent is ours."

## DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an Immense Popularity, far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

## Curative Properties,

and hence their

## Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

## Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

## Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

## Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

## In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

## Are Unequaled

for curing

Sorefula, Liver Complaint,

Skin Diseases, Female Complaints,

Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,

Dyspepsia, Syphilis,

Old Sores, Fever and Ague,

Leucorrhoea, Sick Headache,

Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,

Tumors, Eruptions,

Fits, Scrophulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, her son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

## Work like a Charm.

## The Blood Pills



